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This home-made remedy is a wonder for quick results. Easily and cheaply made.

Here is a home-made syrup which millions of people have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It is cheap and simple, but very prompt in action. Under its healing, soothing influence, chest soreness goes, phlegm loosens, breathing becomes easier, tickling in throat stops and you get a good night's restful sleep. The usual throat and chest colds are conquered by it in 24 hours or less. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, whooping cough, bronchial asthma or winter coughs.

To make this splendid cough syrup, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup and shake thoroughly. If you prefer, use clarified molasses, honey or corn syrup instead of sugar syrup. Either way, you get a full pint—a family supply—of much better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for three times the money. Keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, known the world over for its prompt healing effect upon the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex." With full directions and do not accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WAR NECESSITIES CHANGED APPETITES

People of Canadian Northwest Are Eating Fish and Game That They Scorned Prior to the War.

Winnipeg, Can., Jan. 28.—War-time food conservation campaigns in the Canadian Northwest have changed the appetites of the people. Hundreds of tons of fish and game, once deemed unfit as food, are being consumed each month throughout the dominion.

Whole and flatfish seem to lead as sea foods, while beaver and other fur-bearing animals, hitherto unthought of as table delicacies, likewise are given prominent places in the food lists.

Whole meat, which failed to win recognition in Canada until last summer, is being sold by the ton from Vancouver to Halifax. The dominion food board's success in the campaign to market Pacific flatfish is indicated by the official estimates that 3,500,000 pounds have been consumed in six months. Fishermen formerly threw away this fish.

Until 1918 trappers retained only the pelts of beavers. The Minnesota campaign in behalf of beaver flesh as a food attracted attention in Manitoba and hotels in this province added beaver meat to their menus.

Later someone discovered that chickens "went wild over beaver" and resulting experiments indicated that a diet of beaver meat improved the egg-laying qualities of hens in cold weather.

Wild rice that grows in abundance in the northern lake district also was ignored until American and Canadian commission men in eastern cities began making steady demands for it. Canadian people started eating it after it had gained popularity in hotels.

Odd outfits resembling sail boats have been constructed to thresh the fields.

UNIFORM MINING LAW.

For All of North America May Be Considered at Conference.

New York, Jan. 28.—International co-operation in mining in North America will be one of the principal topics to be discussed at a convention of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, to be held here Feb. 17 to 20. In the course of the convention two joint sessions with the Canadian Mining Institute and one joint session with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers will be held. A number of prominent members of the Canadian institute will be present.

Improving the relations of capital and labor and the possibility of a uniform mining law for North America will be among the principal subjects which the Canadian engineers will discuss with the American institute. The fourth day will be given over to an excursion to the federal shipyard at Newark bay, where the first electric-welded ship is being built. The subject of electric welding is one of the principal ones to be taken up by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in joint session with the mining engineers on Wednesday, Feb. 19.

GOMPERS DOUBTS BERNE CONGRESS

Wants to Know What Elements Are Represented in the Gathering

SUSPECTS GERMAN PROPAGANDA PLAN

Declares the German People Must Have Better Conception of International Duties

Paris, Monday, Jan. 27 (Havas).—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is in Paris to discuss the organization of an international labor congress with French, Belgian and English syndicalists, declared to France Libre to-day that he would not yet say whether the American delegation will attend the labor and socialist conference at Berne. He declared that, first of all, he wished to know what organizations will be represented; whether these organizations are real labor organizations and whether the Berne conference is not part of a direct German propaganda plan. Regarding the attitude of the American labor party toward Germany, Gompers said:

"Before we are willing to engage ourselves to anything, the German people must have a better conception of international duties and co-operation."

NEW BONDS FOR PLOUGHSHARES

The Fifth Liberty Loan Will Finance Construction and Not Destruction—It Creates Assets.

Four times the people of the United States have made loans to the government of billions that have gone for destruction.

The fifth Liberty loan will furnish billions for construction for the soldiers, for the nation, and for other nations.

The other Liberty loans were of tremendous power in preserving this country and its people. They helped to save others and to preserve liberty upon earth from its deadliest, most cruel and wicked menace in history. But all the time the work involved destruction far and wide.

With the victorious peace come obligations and responsibilities as great as they are imperative, of building up again.

Fortunately this great nation is most wonderfully equipped to go forward with this work.

Restoring the men of the armies to their homes and turning the guns and munitions of war into ploughshares, implements of peace in a thousand forms, is a task that is inspiring. It carries all the splendid promise of a great and expanding future.

Turning the great fleet of ships built by the nation to carry men and supplies to the battlefield into the channels of great international trade, work that widens superbly the horizons of the nation.

Reconstructing and readjusting the enterprises of fighting to the pursuits of peace has in every step an uplift and an upbuilding.

But every one of these tasks before us is as expensive as it is urgently demanded.

One, and to finance them, the fifth Liberty loan will be asked of the people. The government must finance every step.

It is the endeavor in which the Liberty army of two years' service will enroll once more with gladness and confidence. Their savings as loaned to the government have won them real rewards, not alone in patriotism but in substantial interest.

To lend again now will round out and make perfect the existing peace, with a reward no less high and fine.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

In Raid on Bolshevik Rendezvous in Central Serbia Town.

Krasnoyarsk, Central Siberia, Friday, Jan. 17 (by the Associated Press).—Allied military authorities have raided a Bolshevik rendezvous here and arrested the leaders. Important documents were seized.

Salad Jell

Lime Jiffy-Jell is flavored with lime-fruit essence in a vial. It makes a tart, green salad jell.

Jiffy-Jell desserts are flavored with fruit-juice essences, highly condensed, sealed in glass.

Each dessert tastes like a fresh-fruit dainty—and it is.

You will change from old-style gelatine dainties when you once try Jiffy-Jell. Millions have changed already.

Order from your grocer now

Jiffy-Jell

10 Flavors, at Your Grocer's 2 Packages for 25 Cents

MADE GERMAN FLEE BY HURLING STONES

Private Mike J. Feeney and His "Buddy," Named Brady, Won a Signal Victory All Their Own on the Western Front.

New York, Jan. 28.—The fighting spirit that made the American army irresistible is illustrated in the case of Private Michael J. Feeney of Company G, 114th infantry regiment, 29th division, who, with his "buddy," named Brady, put a German squad to flight by hurling stones at them. The incident is related in a letter received here from First Lieut. T. J. B. Lang, Feeney's commanding officer, who vouches for its authenticity. Lieutenant Lang volunteered from Jersey City, while Feeney's home is in Bayonne, N. J.

The 29th division was in heavy fighting in a wooded district in or near the St. Mihiel sector.

"Feeney and his running mate, Brady, were occupying the same bunk hole in the woods," writes Lieutenant Lang. "There was just some tangled underbrush between them and the lines of Boches close in front. During the early morning there was a Boche machine gun serenade and things were humming at a lively rate. Some Boches who evidently had come up during the night with the evident intention of bombing our men from their position got close enough to hurl their grenades into our lines. We were not in trenches. We had gone far, far beyond them."

"One Hun hurled a grenade quite accurately and it landed on the edge of the hole which was the 'bunking lodge' of Messrs. Feeney and Brady—brave crusaders of the gentle Irish race. Feeney saw the grenade coming and, jumping himself, he hauled his comrade, Brady, after him into the next hole less than a foot and a half to the right. Of course he didn't have time to save his equipment. His mind was rightly more fully filled with thoughts of his own and Brady's safety."

"The grenade exploded with a terrible noise. It shattered the stock of Feeney's rifle, making it useless, but Feeney, with all the hereditary temper of his race, wasn't long in deciding that the 'Dutchmen' were a dirty lot and needed a beating. He had no gun and no grenades, so, with a curse at the kaiser and his servants, he stood up in plain view of the enemy and threw rocks and stones at the Huns a few yards away."

"They evidently didn't feel safe facing Feeney and his mate, Brady, and, thinking they were due for a shower of grenades, beat a mighty hasty retreat for their own territory."

"I went over to Feeney and, trying to keep from smiling, I upbraided him for throwing rocks at the Germans. Feeney didn't see that I was chuckling, but thought I was angry. He felt I hadn't been fair in upbraiding him, so he lost his usual disciplined attitude and very forcefully told me:

"'Yes, Lieutenant; ye may be mad with me, but if I'd had grenades I'd a thrown them too.'"

"How could I help promoting him for it?"

JAPANESE CLASHED WITH BOLSHIEVISTS

Minor Engagements Were Fought at Mazonova on the Zeya River—Japanese Lost a Few Casualties.

Vladivostok, Saturday, Jan. 18 (by the Associated Press).—Japanese troops at Mazonova, on the Zeya river north of Blagovestchensk, have clashed with Bolshevik forces numbering about one thousand, according to reports received here. The Japanese lost two dead and 11 wounded.

Russian police agents had arrested several Bolsheviks and taken them to Mazonova, but the people of that village, who are said to be pro-Bolshevik, are reported to have attempted to rescue the prisoners. Japanese forces joined in the fighting, which lasted several hours. Seventeen Cossacks are reported to have been captured by the Bolsheviks, and two Japanese were drowned while trying to swim across the Zeya river.

Wisconsin Digs Out Barberrys.

Nine of the 12 infested areas in Wisconsin have been freed of the common barberry, the ornamental shrub which harbors the black rust of wheat and other small grains. In a few years it is expected that the entire state will be clean of infection. Early settlers in Wisconsin introduced the barberry, the fruit being used in wine and jelly making. Their children and children's children are now working assiduously to eradicate it because it menaces food production. The Madison Park and Pleasure Drive association has hired laborers to dig out over 25,000 barberry seedlings from its driveways. Both urban and country dwellers have vigorously battled the barberry during the last year.

In some instances bushes have been destroyed which had previously persisted in certain locations for over half a century. Birds have spread the barberry seed to neighboring farms and woodlands from infested premises. The campaign for barberry eradication was not begun any too soon, in the opinion of state and federal specialists, as it is believed that in a few years the expense of ridding the state of the pest would have been almost prohibitive.

BOLSHEVISTS MEET REVERSE

When the German Volunteer Made Bold Counter-Offensive

LATTER DEFENDING THE EASTERN BORDER

Capture of Kovno Would Open Germany to a Bolshevik Invasion

Berlin, Jan. 27 (Monday).—Bolshevik forces marching on Libau on the Baltic coast of Courland have been halted by German volunteer forces, which though greatly outnumbered, forced the soviet army back across the Windau river by a bold counter-offensive, according to a special dispatch to the Zeitung Am Mittag. It is said the Bolsheviks suffered heavy losses.

In their terrorization of Esthonia, the Bolsheviks are reported to have killed 600 people in Dorpat and Wendenburg. The German commissioner in Lithuania, who arrived here to-day, states that Kovno is not occupied by the Bolsheviks, who are still 25 miles east of that city. The line is being defended by German volunteers, and the Bolsheviks are said to be awaiting instructions from Moscow before resuming their advance. It is said the capture of Kovno would open the road to the German frontier.

RUSSIA HAS FOOD BUT POOR RAILROADS

That Is the Way Leslie Urquhart, a British Subject, Sums Up the Situation—Food Prices in Siberia Are Nearly Normal.

London, Jan. 28 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Demoralized transportation, not lack of food, is responsible for the famine conditions in Russian cities and towns, according to Leslie Urquhart, a capitalist with large metalurgical and mining interests in Siberia. Mr. Urquhart, who recently returned from Russia, has been appointed by the British government to assist in the revival of Siberia's economic life.

Considering the depreciation of the ruble, he told a representative of the Associated Press, food prices in Siberia are practically normal. In western Siberia, he said, there is so much food on hand that a considerable surplus could be sent into other parts of Russia, and the same applies, he understood, to southeastern Russia and to the Ukraine.

"Broadly speaking, it can be said that in the country as a whole there is no shortage of food, and although the large towns of north and central Russia are starving there is plenty of food in the villages. The difficulty of transport, due to the disorganization of the railways, the industrial strikes and risings which brought about the flooding of the Donetz coal mines and the decreases in the supply of fuel to less than 25 per cent of normal production, civil war in the country and economic chaos generally are all reasons for the state bordering on famine in the towns."

"Ekibastous, the greatest wheat producing province in Siberia, with large stocks of wheat lying less than 100 miles away, is living from hand to mouth, as it is practically impossible to transport the wheat for lack of strap iron with which to make tires for wagon wheels."

"The continual increase of wages in the industrial and manufacturing towns has raised the cost of iron, steel, clothing, boots and other essentials of everything indeed that the peasant wants and uses—and the peasant represents 85 per cent of the population of the country—to 20 and even 50 times their normal value. The town workers, or 15 per cent of the population, however, would not permit the soviet government to raise the maximum prices fixed for food. This one-sided legislation not unnaturally increased the peasant. While he had to pay 20 and 50 times the normal price for all essential commodities produced by the industrial workers in the towns, he received only about double the normal price for the produce of his own labor."

"Therefore, the peasant sits tight on his grain. He refuses to sell wheat to the Bolsheviks at the requisition price of one and one-half cents a pound when he can sell it at 96 cents a pound or even more. When it can be got, bread to-day in Petrograd or Moscow is 16 rubles or more a pound. The peasant is willing to barter his food for cloth, steel, textiles and other necessities, but the industrial workers have ruined industry. Nothing is being produced, there is nothing to barter with. The peasants have large accumulations of paper money, but this is of no value, for they can buy nothing with it. Meanwhile the peasants are hoarding their produce."

"In a sense then, the peasant is master of the situation. He has the food, the townspeople have not. The Bolsheviks have tried with varying success to take wheat and other produce by force to feed the proletariat of the towns, but neither the Germans in the Ukraine, as they have found to their cost, nor the workmen in the towns can get food from the Russian peasant if he does not choose to let them have it."



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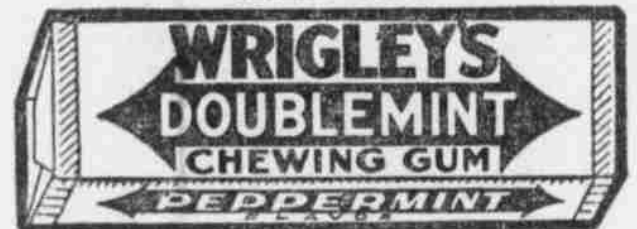
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The Flavor Lasts

BIG "17-YEAR LOCUST" BROOD DUE THIS YEAR

Entomologists of the Department of Agriculture Dispel Myths and Tell How to Meet Cicada Pest—No Cause for Alarm.

The most interesting insect in the world, the periodical cicada, is going to be seen, perhaps in very large numbers, during the coming spring and early summer over large regions of the United States where this brood has not appeared before for 17 years and over other regions where another brood appeared 13 years ago. This is the insect commonly referred to as the "17-year locust," a name that is incorrect in at least two particulars. It is not a locust at all, that name being properly applied only to members of the grasshopper family, and while it has a 17-year period, it also has a 13-year period. It has been so long mislabeled by the name of locust, however, that there is no hope of divesting it of that incorrect appellation, and in the regions where there is the longer period of recurrence, it will continue to be known as the "17-year locust," and in the areas of the shorter recurrence period, as the "13-year locust." The scientifically accepted name of periodical cicada, therefore, is the only one that exactly fits.

The statement that this is the most interesting insect in the world will hardly be questioned anywhere, and it is the most interesting because it is the most anomalous, or possibly, because it has always appeared to be so mysterious. The fact that it appears in countless numbers one year, then is not seen again for half the average life time of human beings and then suddenly appears again in countless numbers, has kept the popular mind mystified and has woven many superstitions about the cicada. When it is known that the insect spends the 13 or 17 years in slow development beneath the ground and emerges at almost exactly the same spot where it entered the ground 13 or 17 years before—then the mystery disappears but interest, if anything, is intensified. One of the queerest things in nature is that in spite of such extremely slow growth in their subterranean habitat, all the millions of individuals attain maturity and burst from the ground at almost the same moment.

Cicada's Appearance Foretold Accurately. Every "locust year" is, in some sort, a year of fear and dread. It appears to have been so with the savages and has remained so with their civilized successors, notwithstanding the fact that the cicada has been under investigation for well over 200 years, and the appearance of the swarms are foretold by entomologists as accurately as eclipses of the moon are foretold by astronomers. People have fancied that they could detect in the cry of the cicada a resemblance to the name of the monarch, Pharaoh, that persecuted the Israelites, and that omen-bearer or fear added to the somewhat delirious sound has served to make the cry of the cicada generally an unwelcome one. Very long ago some su-

perstition attached to the dark bars of the filmy wings. These bars are always in the shape of the letter W, but few people remember that through a period of 13 or 17 years, and great significance is attached to it at each recurrence. Some prophet has arisen always to announce that the W on the locust's wings means "war." Since this outbreak will come just at the conclusion of the great war, and when even the imagination of the rural prophet could hardly conjure up the likelihood of another one, some new explanation will apparently have to be found this time. But no doubt the cicada will, as usual, be greeted as a harbinger of disaster, and as usual, there will be reports of deaths caused by stings of the cicada, a belief that has persisted in spite of positive proof that the cicada has no sting; that only by the extreme accident could it inflict a wound either with bill or ovipositor, and that it could not, in any case, inject a poison.

Any attempt to dispel the myths that recur as faithfully as the cicada is likely to be unavailing since those who still believe in them probably will continue to do so regardless of anything that may be said. There is, however, another erroneous belief that may be somewhat shattered by a statement of the facts and that constitutes the main reason for press-agenting the cicada in advance of its arrival.

Injury Is Over-Estimated. Upon every appearance of large broods of the cicada, fear is aroused that trees will be destroyed, particularly young trees of the fruiting and ornamental species. There would seem to be some ground for such a fear. The number of

the insects is so tremendous that one can hardly understand how they can deposit their eggs in the young and tender branches of the trees without killing them. Yet the fact remains that there have been outbreaks of cicadas in some sections of the United States in most of the years since this country was discovered and that no very grave damage ever yet has been done. Very young fruit trees sometimes are killed or seriously injured, but little or no permanent injury is done to forest trees or mature trees of any kind and measures of protection can be employed that will save the young and tender stock from serious injury.

Merchants Study Farming Problems.

Retail merchants by getting in close touch with the farmer and studying his problems can help themselves as well as the farmer. This belief was acted on by the Wisconsin Retail Lumber Dealers' association in a recent conference with Wisconsin agricultural-extension workers, as a feature of which members of the association heard talks and saw demonstrations of better farming methods. The decision of the association to give information service as well as to sell lumber to farmers is said to have been the first united step ever taken in the direction of bringing retailers and farmers together.

Fall.

Fortune Teller—You will marry a rich man who will give you a princely allowance. Two dollars, please. Customer—I'll pay you out of the allowance. Good day!—Boston Transcript.



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